

tions for the control of the contagious, infectious and parasitic diseases. The knowledge obtained in the recent epidemics of pneumonia and influenza are presented here. The technic and application of the Schick test are given in a most practical way. Epidemiology is admirably outlined by Soper. Dodd discusses sanitary surveys. Winslow sets forth the needs and means of ventilation. Veiller writes interestingly on housing. Guerard elaborates on housing and plumbing as well as on soil and additional points on personal hygiene, while Fisk goes into the question of personal hygiene. Dunham discusses food and Atkinson the preservation and adulteration of food. Hess tells about vitamins. Bowles devotes a chapter each to water supplies and their purification and sewage and waste disposal. Mannheimer gives sanitation of swimming pools. Berry, military hygiene. Connor, tropical hygiene. Harris, individual hygiene. Baker, child hygiene. Bolduan discusses the sociologic and economic aspects of disease and public health education. Hoch, mental hygiene. Goddard, mental defectives. Cofer, maritime quarantine. Guilfooy and Wynne, vital statistics. Overton, rural public health work. The book should be well received by the medical profession and public health workers because of its thoroughness.

A. E. S.

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OUTLINES OF INTERNAL MEDICINE FOR THE USE OF NURSES AND JUNIOR MEDICAL STUDENTS. By CLIFFORD BAILEY FARR, A.M., M.D. Professor of Gastro-enterology, Graduate School of Medicine and Associate in Medicine, Medical Department, University of Pennsylvania; Visiting Physician, Philadelphia Hospital for Contagious Diseases; Assistant Visiting Physician, Philadelphia General Hospital. Third and revised edition. Pp. 406; 70 engravings and 6 plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea & Febiger, 1920.

THE third edition of this well-known member of "The Nurses Text-book Series" presents the same plan of subject treatment to be found in the preceding edition. Of the ten parts constituting the whole volume, eight are devoted to diseases of the various systems and two to harmful agencies (physical, chemical, bacterial), invading the body from without. The book is planned to supply the basis for a nurse's course in medicine and in addition to serve as a work of reference to which the nurse may turn for information.

It is a big question as to how much medicine should be taught to nurses in training. Undoubtedly an insufficient amount of information is dangerous. It would seem that the author of this work has incorporated just enough to make for adequately trained caretakers of the sick. Generally the medical courses offered to nurses have been of a desultory character.

Little exception can be taken to the information contained in the lines of this edition, inasmuch as it only touches on the fundamental and well-known principles of medicine. This is, of course, as it should be. The arrangement is well done and the index is sufficiently full for a reference work.

T. G. S.

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THE NEW PHYSIOLOGY IN SURGICAL AND GENERAL PRACTICE. By A. RENDLE SHORT, M.D., B.S., B.Sc. (LOND.), F. R. C. S. (ENG.), Examiner in Physiology for the F.R.C.S.; late Hunterian Professor, Royal College of Surgeons; Senior Assistant Surgeon, Bristol Royal Infirmary; Lecturer on Physiology, University of Bristol. Fourth edition. Pp. 291. New York: William Wood & Co., 1920.

IN 1911 the first edition of *The New Physiology in Medical and Surgical Practice* appeared. It evidently filled a need, for it has been reprinted several times and has now reached the fourth edition. The title is somewhat circumscribed and one must ask when the new physiology begins. In the opinion of the reviewer the could well be omitted. According to the author's statement in the first preface, "Many of the discoveries of the past ten years which have so changed the face of physiology are fraught with vast possibilities for the clinician;" while in this fourth edition he says that he has gathered the results of study, observation and experiment conducted during the last five years by Americans in research in pure physiology and British investigators devoting themselves especially to problems arising out of the material presented by the war. Therefore we interpret *new* to refer to the last two decades. The author attempts to sift out from this new physiology that which is likely to be of value in the actual diagnosis and treatment of patients.

Dr. Short has succeeded in presenting a most interesting and readable book with topics arranged by chapters in the following sequence: Food deficiency diseases; researches on blood, the heart, surgical shock; recent work on the functions of the stomach and intestines, the genital glands, the growth of bone, the thyroid and parathyroid glands, the pituitary and pineal glands, oxaluria, immediate and remote poisoning by chloroform, the functions of the spinal cord and peripheral nerves; localization of function in the brain; the action of cutaneous anesthetics and an appendix on the absorption of nitrogen from the amino-acids. At the close of each chapter abundant references give satisfactory suggestions for further reading, and an adequate index is among the valuable assets of the book.

There is sometimes disappointment in the lack of practical applica-